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Label Revision

JOURNAL OF
PROCEEDINGS

THIRTY-THIRD
ANNUAL MEETING

1907

DOMINION GRANGE
OF CANADA

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-THIRD
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Dominion Grange

OF THE
Patrons of Husbandry

HELD AT

VICTORIA HALL
TORONTO, ONTARIO

DECEMBER 4th and 5th, 1907.

Officers of Dominion Grange, 1908.

Worthy Master—J. G. Lethbridge, Alliance.
“ Overseer—R. A. Sutherland, Stroud.
“ Secretary—W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.
“ Treasurer—James Fallis, Newbridge.
“ Lecturer—E. C. Drury, Crown Hill.
“ Steward—W. C. Good, Brantford.
“ Asst. Steward—J. F. Beam, Black Creek.
“ Chaplain—Harry Grose, Lefroy.
“ Gate-Keeper—Crawford Allen, Stratburn.

LADY OFFICERS.

Ceres—Sister Miss Cowan, Vine.
Pomona—Sister Miss L. Rowe, Whitby.
Flora—Sister Miss A. M. Phelp, Whitby.
L. A. Steward—Sister Mrs. T. Morecombe, Whitby.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

James McEwing, Drayton. J. G. Lethbridge, Alliance.
W. L. Smith, Toronto. W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.

AUDITORS.

Crawford Allen, Stratburn. J. J. Morrison, Arthur

DOMINION GRANGE OF CANADA

ORGANIZED JUNE 2nd, 1874.

"ESTO PERPETUA"

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING FIRST DAY

MORNING SESSION

Victoria Hall, Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1907.

Grange opened at 1:45.

W. M. Bro. J. G. Lethbridge in the chair.

The roll of officers was called and the following responded:—

W. M., J. G. Lethbridge.
W. O., R. A. Sutherland.
W. Secretary, W. F. W. Fisher.
W. T., James Fallis.
W. C., Wm. Goodfellow.
W. S., W. H. Martin.
W. A. S., John Cowan.
W. G., Crawford Allan.

The Grange was then opened in due form in the fourth degree.

The Master then proclaimed the Grange open to the public.

List of Delegates

The delegates then filed their credentials, and the following were shown to be entitled to seats:—

John Mitchell, County of Middlesex, Glencoe P. O.
Jas. Fallis, County of Wellington, Newbridge P. O.
W. H. Newton, County of Wellington, Harriston P. O.
J. A. Carswell, County of Wellington, Palmerston P. O.
W. F. Wonch, County of Simcoe, Churchill P. O.

J. M. Huth, County of Simcoe, Sunnidale Corners P.O.
 D. Seeler, County of Simcoe, Sunnidale Corners P. O.
 G. B. Hood, County of Wellington, Guelph P. O.
 J. C. Dixon, County of Wellington, Moorefield P. O.
 R. B. McLean, County of Huron, Kippen P. O.
 J. J. Morrison, County of Wellington, Arthur P.O.
 W. L. Smith, County of Ontario, Whitby P. O.
 John R. Walker, County of Haldimand, Sandusky P.O.
 J. M. Syme, County of Simcoe, Dalston P. O.
 J. L. Warren, County of Halton, Acton P. O.
 C. M. Scrigley, County of Simcoe, Allandale P. O.
 John Stuart, County of Huron, Gorrie P. O.
 I. Hammond, County of Wellington, Moorefield P. O.
 D. Lennox, County of Simcoe, Lefroy P. O.
 Jos. Todd, County of Simcoe, Gilford P. O.
 Jos. Goodwin, County of Wellington, Palmerston P.O.
 A. E. Marshall, County of Welland, Crowland P. O.
 Edward Jeffs, County of Simcoe, Bondhead P. O.
 J. A. Watson, County of Wellington, Rockwood P. O.
 Albert Fyfe, County of Wellington, Harriston P. O.
 Wm. I. Goodfellow, County of Simcoe, Craigvale P.O.
 John T. Winter, County of Huron, Redgrave P. O.
 T. MacMurchy, County of Grey, Loree P. O.
 Samuel Blackmore, County of Simcoe, Painswick P.O.
 Wm. H. Martin, County of Simcoe, Vine P. O.
 H. Young, County of Bruce, Eden Grove P. O.
 H. Priest, County of Simcoe, Minesing P. O.
 J. A. Glen, County of Elgin, Glanworth P. O.
 Crawford Allan, County of Middlesex, Strathburn P.O.
 J. G. Lethbridge, County of Middlesex, Alliance P. O.
 W. F. W. Fisher, County of Halton, Burlington P. O.
 W. H. Mallet, County of Perth, Palmerston P. O.
 W. C. Good, County of Brant, Brantford P. O.
 J. R. Lindsay, County of Halton, Georgetown P. O.
 J. M. Chapman, County of Ontario, Pickering P. O.
 J. W. Hyatt, County of Prince Edward, West Lake
 P. O.
 Jno. Cowan, County of Simcoe, Vine P. O.
 T. W. Benner, County of Elgin, Aylmer P. O.
 Stephen Pound, County of Elgin, Aylmer P. O.
 Jas. Edmonston, County of Grey, Balaclava P. O.
 D. James, County of York, Langstaff P. O.
 Sam Goodfellow, County of Grey, Heathcote P. O.
 Henry Grose, County of Simcoe, Lefroy P. O.

W. A. Coutts, County of Simcoe, Painswick P. O.
 George Clark, County of Grey, Heathcote P. O.
 Hry. McKinnon, County of Grey, Alsfeldt P. O.
 James Moore, County of Grey, Varney P. O.
 Herbert M. Weeks, County of Middlesex, Glencoe P. O.
 J. F. Beam, County of Welland, Black Creek P. O.
 E. C. Doubledde, County of Wellington, Harriston P.O.
 Jas. McEwing, County of Wellington, Drayton P. O.
 R. A. Sutherland, County of Simcoe, Stroud P. O.
 R. H. Fair, County of Frontenac, Kingston Station
 P. O.
 E. C. Drury, County of Simcoe, Crown Hill P. O.
 A. W. Partridge, County of Simcoe, Crown Pill P.O.
 Jno. Glendinning, County of Ontario, Vallentyne P. O.
 Wm. Oke, County of Ontario, Whitby P. O.

The W. Master appointed Messrs. Chapman, W. C. Good and W. L. Smith as a Press Committee.

On motion of W. F. W. Fisher and R. A. Sutherland, the minutes of the last annual meeting were adopted as printed.

The Worthy Master welcomed those present and gave an address as follows:—

Master's Address.

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Grange, and Gentlemen:—

Delegates from the Farmers' Association.

It gives me very great pleasure to meet you on this occasion.

The circumstances which have made it necessary to call you together at this time makes this meeting one of the most important ever held in connection with the Grange of Canada.

It has long been felt by members of the Grange, as well as by members of Farmers' Association, that the two organizations should unite their forces into one strong aggressive movement, and this, I am pleased to inform you, has been partially accomplished at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Association, held in this hall in September last, and for the purpose of completing that union you are especially called together at this time.

I extend a hearty welcome to the delegates from the Farmers' Association present to-day, and I trust we may be able to consolidate our forces in such a way that it will strongly appeal to the farmers of this Dominion to unite with us, so that we can make our influence felt to a greater extent than ever before in the interests of the tillers of the soil, knowing that whatever promotes the welfare of agriculture, promotes the welfare of every other industry.

A remarkable coincident was in the fact that during the same week in which the Grange and Farmers' Association united their forces in Ontario, that similar steps were taken for co-operative purposes by three of the leading farmers' organizations in the United States, thus showing that not only the farmers of Canada, but the farmers of the whole continent, are beginning to realize the need of some efficient organization to protect their industry from the highly organized interests which now surround them on every side. Is it not a fact that there are certain conditions existing that must be met and overcome, to obtain results desired by the farmer.

What legislation is needed must be secured by his combined efforts. As an individual among six million people he is helpless to do one thing to obtain relief.

The moment the farmer attempts to relieve any burden created by unjust taxation, or unequal distribution of it, it makes no difference in what direction, he is met by an organized force. No argument is needed at this time to convince any intelligent farmer that such is the case. It is not enough that he complains and wants something done, but he is morally bound to do something himself, and not merely wish it done. He has the power and it is his duty to use that power so as to make it available and his influence felt, and if he cannot make his influence felt as an individual, his duty is to make it so through his organized efforts.

Every farmer owes it to society to assist in securing honest legislators and just representation. That a lethargy exists among farmers in regard to political duty is evident, from the class of legislators that represent them, composed as it is, almost wholly, of men from other professions, and possessing but little interest in the affairs of the farmer. The farmer has submitted so long to the powers that be.

that in many cases he has lost confidence in his ability to do anything, and above all needs the stimulating influence of a farmers' organization to awaken his energies and give him courage. He must be able to stand up and defend his interest whenever it is required.

Organization is necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good in the world for labor, it is no less necessary for the farmer. Such a movement as the Grange movement is good in itself, and is capable of a well-nigh infinite extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business.

President Roosevelt said in one of his messages that all students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor," and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion and show in many ways a social and co-operative spirit.

Without further arguments I am sure all will agree that the farmer needs to organize and after a careful consideration of the whole matter, and consulting with a number of the prominent farmers of this Province as to the kind of organization needed, as well as being closely connected with the workings of the Order for thirty years, I have no hesitation in saying I believe the Grange is the farmer's best organization. Its Declaration of Purposes is as fine a document as could be desired. Its application to farm life and farm sentiment contained cannot be surpassed. With its thirty-three years of existence, in which time it has met the surveillance of every opposition, it has not been found wanting in any particular. It has stood the test while other organizations have sprung up, accomplished their purpose, and passed out, or failing in accomplishment have become discouraged and are known no more. Not so the Grange; founded on a wise platform, consecrated to a noble purpose, at no time making a great demonstration, but at all times constant to its ideals. It has shown the wonderful power of a strong current that runs under a smooth surface.

You will have laid before you at this meeting by the Standing Committee on Legislation, questions of vital importance to the farmers of this country. I trust your dis-

cussion thereon will be characterized by a spirit of fairness, and with due regard to the rights of the varied industries of this great and growing country. Also matters will be laid before you by the Standing Committee on Education. Let me here say our Order itself is founded on this conception; it is its chief corner-stone; its basic principle, and if the idea of education were eliminated from the Grange it would no longer exist. The increased prosperity of the country, combined with the earnest labors of educators, men and women who have devoted the best energies of their lives to discover improved methods of imparting knowledge to the mind of youth, gives the children of this age opportunities vastly superior to those of their parents, and it is right here that the Grange comes in as a helper by its counsels and instructions; by the friction of minds brought together in social contact; by friendly emulation to excell. How to encourage and increase those aspirations is worthy the best thought of every good member of the Grange.

And now regarding the duty of the hour, allow me to ask a question. Is there room in this country for our organization? What are your convictions? I am sure I voice the convictions of this Grange and the farmers we have the honor to represent, when I say there is room for it, and a demand for it. With this conviction then let us adjust ourselves to circumstances, rise above difficulties and discouragements, and as far as in us lies, make this Grange what we feel it is capable of being, and should be: the best organization in the country, founded as it is on Faith, Hope and Charity, with Fidelity, for the Inculcation of Honesty, Nurturing of Education, Supporting Temperance and Cultivating Brotherly Love; not seeking to bias the political belief of its members, but urging them to political honesty wherever and in whatever political party it may be found; and to set their faces firmly against graft, and crookedness in every form. Not seeking to effect the dogmas of religion, but teaching that truest and best of religions, upright and honorable motives, nobleness of purpose and truest brotherly love. Let us therefore unite in cordial mutual effort in this session for this purpose.

I cannot close this brief address without reference to the death of our highly respected brother Jabel Robinson. To his untiring efforts more than any other man in Canada, is due the success of the Grange; always ready with a word

of encouragement even in the darkest hour; filled the Master's chair oftener than any other man of the Order; never absent from any of the annual meetings for over thirty years; time and again taking fraternal greetings to the National Grange of the United States; always leaving a favorable impression in that National body. In a letter just received from the National Master, reference is made to the gloom cast over that assembly by the recent death of Bro. Jabel Robinson, of Canada. Shortly before his death he expressed his great satisfaction with the union we have met to consummate at this time, with the wish that he might live long enough to attend this meeting, but a wise Providence has ruled otherwise, and we meet to mourn the loss this Grange has sustained. May his esteemed family be divinely supported in this the hour of their sore affliction is my earnest prayer.

And now, brethren, thanking you for your cordiality and support in the past, and confident of your co-operation until I welcome your choice as my successor to this chair, I ask you to take the work up of this session with a spirit worthy of yourselves and those you represent.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE, Master.

Moved by Bro. McEwing, seconded by Bro. Hyatt, that the address of the Worthy Master be approved and the Secretary asked to place same on the minutes.

The Secretary then read a number of communications from members prominent in the Grange and Association, expressing their pleasure and satisfaction at the amalgamation of the two bodies, and their determination to aid in the organization of the united forces.

The Worthy Master asked for some expressions of opinion from those present as to Constitution and Ritual.

Mr. Goodwin, Palmerston, asked what is the object of the four degrees in the Grange. Thinks the time misspent in going through the formula.

Explained by the Worthy Master.

James McEwing, Drayton, was much pleased with the attendance and prospects of good results from the present meeting.

Edward Jeffs was ready for an organizer to go into his

district, Simcoe County, promising assistance.

J. F. Beam wished to have the name of the Order changed to combine the names of both Grange and Association.

A member of the Association spoke in favor of some ritual work as being possibly useful in binding the order together.

Bro. H. Grose reported having taken the seven degrees in State Granges, and thought the ritual valuable in holding younger members.

W. C. Good thought it advisable to be cautious in revising Ritual and Constitution. He said that probably the educative feature of the Grange was a reason for its longevity.

R. B. McLean thought that the object should not be entirely selfish, but for the general good. The feature of buying and selling should be eliminated.

J. A. Glen spoke in favor of the ritual.

John Stewart spoke in favor of the ritual as maintaining interest among young people.

The worthy Master gave the obligation and explained the secret work briefly to the following persons, who were vouched for as being eligible:—

Edward Jeffs, Bondhead, Simcoe.

D. James, Longstaff, York.

J. J. Morrison, Arthur, Wellington.

W. C. Good, Brantford, Brant.

J. R. Lindsay, Georgetown, Halton.

James McEwing, Drayton, Wellington.

J. W. Hyatt, West Lake, Prince Edward.

R. B. McLean, Kippen, Huron.

R. H. Fair, Frontenac P. O., Kingston Station.

G. B. Hood, Guelph, Wellington.

James Moore, Varney, Grey.

James Edmonstone, Balaklava.

A. W. Marshall, Crowland.

John Walker, Sandusk, Haldimand.

J. F. Beam, Black Creek, Welland.

John Glendening, Valentine, Ontario.

Henry Moyler, Toronto, York.

S. A. Beck, South Cayuga, Haldimand.

Moved by W. F. W. Fisher, seconded by John Mitchell, that the following be a committee to revise Ritual and Constitution:—J. G. Lethbridge, James McEwing, R. A. Sutherland, W. C. Good, James Fallis, J. W. Hyatt and W. F. W. Fisher.

Moved by Bro. R. A. Sutherland, seconded by Bro. J. F. Beam, that the Committee on Revision of Constitution meet at 7:30 this evening, and report to this meeting at 2 p.m. to-morrow. Carried.

Moved by J. F. Beam, and seconded by J. W. Hyatt, that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed to report to-morrow. Carried.

J. F. Beam, W. J. Goodfellow and W. L. Smith were named by the Master as members of this Committee.

Moved by W. L. Smith and seconded by James McEwing, that J. C. Dixon, J. R. Lindsay and H. Grose be a Committee on Good of the Order, with particular instructions to report on the cost of frozen wheat for feed. Carried.

J. W. Hyatt spoke strongly on the responsibility of members to be independent in politics.

An outline of the report by the Committee on Legislation, was read.

On motion the meeting adjourned until 9 a.m. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

December 5th, 1907.

Grange opened at 9:30 o'clock.

W. O. Bro. R. A. Sutherland in the chair.

The first business was the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The report, as finally adopted, is as follows:—

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Your Committee on Resolutions begs leave to report as follows:—

(1.) That the Secretary be asked to express to the family of the late Jabel Robinson the most sincere sympathy of this Grange in the loss they have sustained in the death of the head of the household. Their loss is our loss also. The late Mr. Robinson was not only one of the oldest mem-

bers of this organization, he was one of the most unselfish and self-sacrificing as well. He was with us in the days of our highest prosperity; he remained with us in the days, now happily past, of our direst adversity. No matter who might be absent from the annual meeting of this body, Bro. Robinson was always here to aid with counsel and cheer with words of encouragement. While we shall hear no more the sound of his voice, the memory of what he said when living, the inspiration of his example, will be always with us. This Grange and the whole country are the better from the fact that Jabel Robinson lived and toiled.

(2.) We have had submitted to us from many subordinate Granges protests against the proposal, which has been more or less formally laid before the country, in regard to what is called the All Red Line. This proposal, as we understand it, calls for the granting of a subsidy of a million and a quarter annually for an express line of steamers across the Atlantic, a faster service by rail over this Continent, and a quicker service between British Columbia and Australia and the Orient. Such a service must, because of its very nature, be confined to passenger and mail transportation. Against the proposal to grant a subsidy from the national treasury to any such project, indeed against all bonuses and subsidies of any nature or description whatever, we desire to enter our most emphatic protest.

(3.) Your Committee has noted with pleasure the growing popular interest in the subject of forestry. This is a matter which should have the most careful consideration. Our fathers entered a country which was covered with forest. Inside of twenty years, at the present rate of destruction, the older part of Ontario will be so completely stripped of timber that imported coal will be the sole dependance for fuel even in farm homes. The work done by the Ontario Government in the way of erecting great forest reserves has our hearty approval, and we also note with pleasure the encouragement given to farm forestry, but we believe this work should be carried further and a general forestry policy, including the systematic reafforestation of lands unfit for agriculture, adopted.

(4.) We urge the immediate adoption of a parcel post system fashioned on that of Great Britain as a means of

relief from the extortionate charge of express companies for the carriage of small parcels of poultry, butter, fruit and other commodities.

(5.) Your Committee have learned with regret that a number of members of the Legislature are heavily interested in Cobalt mining enterprises. We consider the position of a legislator wholly incompatible with that of one largely interested in enterprises which demand so much legislation intended to prevent wild-catting and from which the Province should derive large revenues in the way of royalty on output. The selfish interest of the speculator is bound in such case to be at constant war with the public duty of the legislator, and in such war the public interest is scarcely likely to come out ahead.

(6.) Your Committee desire to express their appreciation of the growing interest taken by the press in the work this body is endeavoring to perform for the benefit of the agricultural interest, and through that interest for all other legitimate interests as well. The intelligent discussion which has lately taken place through the channel noted on the aims and objects of the Grange; on railway taxation and other matters which this Grange has long been pressing upon public attention, and the generous space given to the business of this meeting, must have the most beneficial influence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. DEAN.

W. J. GOODFELLOW.

W. L. SMITH.

Bro. Beam moved, seconded by Bro. Goodfellow, that the report of the Resolution Committee, as amended, be approved.

Report of Committee on Good of the Order.

(1.) Your Committee on Good of the Order have noted with pleasure the letters which have been received by the Secretary from all over the Province expressing a desire for the inauguration of a vigorous campaign of organization. What has been written is proof that the whole country is ripe to the harvest. The situation is one which should be taken instant advantage of. To this end we believe at least three organizers should be placed in the field

at once, their remuneration to be based on results obtained.

(2.) To the end that effort be not wasted we recommend that the work be systematized. As a beginning we advise that each delegate now present be urged, immediately on his return home, to write his local paper a report, stating briefly what has been done here, and what the Grange stands for; that this be followed up by a personal canvass of the neighborhood for the purpose of learning the names of those willing to aid in reviving dormant Granges or in the creation of new ones, and that a report of the situation be promptly forwarded to the Secretary, whose duty it shall be to direct the work of organizers, keeping always in view the desirability of arranging for organization in four or five sections in one week to the end that time and expense be saved.

(3.) We would further urge that delegates from the same county, or from adjoining counties, get together while here for the purpose of blocking out a plan of co-operation in the preliminary work of organization. By the means suggested, taking Wellington and Halton as an example, it should be possible for one organizer to start, say at Moorefield, and cover the whole country, via Guelph down to Georgetown in one trip.

(4.) We also recommend that the Secretary be asked to get into immediate communication with those sections from which there are no delegates, but in which communications received indicate there is a strong desire for immediate organization.

(5.) Your Committee do not feel that this Grange is yet in a position to arrange a plan of co-operation in such matters as the handling of feed wheat from the west. We believe that in the meantime all our efforts should be concentrated on the extension of organization. Let organization be the watchword of every member.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. DIXON.
HARRY GROSE.
J. R. LINDSAY.
W. L. SMITH.

Bro. Dixon moved, seconded by Bro. Grose, that the report of the Committee on Good of the Order be adopted.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Grange:—

Your Committee on Legislation begs leave to report as follows:—

In our opinion there are four paramount questions which should engage the earnest attention of all intelligent farmers at the present moment. These are:

- (1.) The tariff.
- (2.) Iron bounties and railway subsidies.
- (3.) Railway taxation.
- (4.) The rapidly increasing expenditure of the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

The average rate of duty on goods subject to Customs taxation is about 27 per cent. In several cases the protection allowed Canadian manufacturers runs up to 50 per cent. As a result of this artificial stimulus, provided at the expense of farmers and other consumers, the output of Canadian manufacturing industries increased by 48 per cent during the five years ending with 1906. But the Manufacturers' Association is not yet satisfied. At the annual convention of that organization recently held in this city, official expression was given to the regret felt because in the late revision of tariff the demands made by manufacturers had not been complied with. The report of the Tariff Committee declared that many lines of manufacturing had not received due protection; the Presidential address asserted that the present tariff was not sufficient for times of prosperity, and would be wholly inadequate as a means of keeping up the profits of manufacturers in a season of adversity, and the general feeling of the members was voiced in Mr. Gurney's declaration in favor of the adoption of a tariff as high as Haman's gallows as a means of preventing Canadian farmers from having the benefit of American competition when buying implements and other manufactured goods. In order to secure what is demanded, the new Tariff Committee of the Association was ordered to go to work at once, and it was made clearly apparent that the association is determined to make higher tariff its politics.

The issue raised by the Manufacturers' Association must be fairly met by the Grange, as representing the farmers of Canada. Farmers were prepared to accept the recent revision at least as a truce in the battle for reasonable fiscal legislation. The manufacturers, who gained most by that revision, in that they retained under it an unduly high scale of protection, have broken the truce. The pining infant that asked for temporary and moderate protection thirty years ago is now a giant demanding that practical prohibition of foreign competition in manufactured goods shall be the permanent policy of this country. This demand must be met by the counter demand that the protective principle shall be wholly eliminated, and the tariff reduced to a purely revenue basis. Industries that have had the advantage of 30 years of protection, which have the constant advantage of nearness to market, and are promised the further benefits of electric power at a cost much below that produced by steam from coal, should be able to stand alone. And what they may reasonably be expected to do they ought to be compelled to do.

IRON BOUNTIES.

For the granting of bounties on output to iron and steel manufacturers there never was, in our opinion, any excuse whatever, and the continuance of the system after more than ten million dollars of public funds have been applied in that way is wholly unjustifiable. If there is one industry which should be able to stand on its own bottom it is that of iron smelting. In Nova Scotia we have the coal, the iron and the limestone—the essential raw materials of the industry—side by side. Moreover, these raw materials, and one of the industries founded on them, are at tide-water. When an iron industry was being established at this point an eminent engineer was called into consultation who proved that the business of turning ore into steel could be carried out more cheaply at that point than in Pennsylvania, in England, or in Germany. Still, the one establishment located there received almost the even million dollars in bounty on product in the year ending with June, 1906. It received a bounty when the ore was turned into pig, a second bounty when the pig was transformed into steel, and a third of \$6 per ton when the steel was manufactured into wire rods. These bounties would, under the law as it stood last year, have wholly ceased with the end of June, 1906.

But, as a result of legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament last session, the bounties have been increased and extended for four years from January 1st last. That extension was wholly unjustifiable, it involved a gross misappropriation of the public funds, and should be unhesitatingly condemned by the farmers of this country on whom the chief burden of the cost will fall.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Even less justifiable than the squandering of ten millions, in iron and steel bounties, is the application of public funds to the payment of subsidies to railway promoters. With the possible exception of the protected manufacturer there is no interest which has prospered so amazingly in the last ten years as that represented in carriage by rail. In ten years the number of passengers carried by Canadian railways has increased from fifteen to twenty-eight millions; freight has increased from twenty-four to fifty-eight million tons, and total earnings from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. Still, in the face of this showing, the Dominion Government has in the same time paid out seventeen million dollars in subsidies to new railways, as if the industry was still a suckling infant to be nursed on the bottle filled largely from the farmers' cow.

RAILWAY TAXATION.

The total capital of the railways of Canada is placed by official reports issued by the Dominion Government at a little less than \$1,400,000,000—\$66,000 per mile. There are in Ontario, in round figures, 7,500 miles of railway. The capitalization of Ontario's share of the general system may, therefore, be fairly placed at half a billion dollars. The capitalization of the farm property of Ontario—land, buildings, stock and implements—is placed by the Bureau of Industries at a little over one billion dollars. A little over one billion dollars' worth of farm property pays \$5,000,000 a year in municipal taxation; half a billion dollars' worth of railway property pays in municipal and provincial taxation about \$800,000 a year. In other words, \$100,000 worth of railway property pays \$160 in taxation, while \$100,000 worth of farm property pays \$500 in taxation. The farmer pays over \$3 to \$1 paid by the railway on the same valuation.

Against this inequality the farmers of Ontario have protested for years. Mr. Pettypiece, when a member of the Legislature, brought in a bill which provided for the taxation of railways on the same basis of valuation as farm lands are taxed now. The adoption of this bill would have removed the grievance of which we complain, but it was voted down by the Government of that day. The then Opposition voted for the bill, and the electors of the Province were consequently justified in believing that, if the positions of the two parties were changed, we would have equalization of taxation as between railways and farm property. Positions were changed, but, although three sessions have passed since then, there has been no real attempt to grapple with the question. Some increase has been made in the taxation imposed on railways, but even with that increase in force the farmer still pays over three dollars to one dollar paid by railways on the same basis of valuation. Your committee feel that this Grange will fail in its duty to the great interest it represents if a demand is not laid before the present Government calling for the enactment of a measure, at the coming session, which will equalize the burden as between farmers and railways.

INCREASING EXPENDITURE.

All the matters touched upon are of far-reaching importance, but the subject which has caused your committee the greatest alarm is the enormous increase which has taken place in the Dominion and Provincial expenditure. Discretion seems to have been thrown to the winds, and our Governments have gone on adding appropriation to appropriation as if the fat years were to continue forever.

An expenditure of \$44,000,000 by the Dominion Government in '96 has grown to eighty-three and one-quarter millions in 1906, and a prospective expenditure of \$126,000,000 in 1908. This is a growing time, and we acknowledge the need of increased expenditures to meet the demands of the occasion. The townships have felt the needs of expansion also. Old culverts and bridges of wood have had to be replaced by structures of steel and cement; roads have had to be improved, and new school houses provided. But all these things have been met by an increase of 30 per cent. in the expenditures of township governments in 1904 as compared with '95. In the same time the expendi-

ture of the Dominion Government increased by nearly 70 per cent.—double the rate in the case of townships—and since then the relative increase in the case of the outgo at Ottawa has been vastly greater. If the present Government at Ottawa had been satisfied with an average increase of six million dollars a year in excess of that which they condemned as recklessly extravagant in 1896 they would have accumulated a real surplus since then sufficient to wipe out enough of the national debt to reduce the interest charged by at least \$4,000,000 a year. Instead of doing this, millions upon millions have been squandered in subsidies to railways, bounties to iron and steel manufacturers, on public buildings which the needs of the public service do not call for, and in unjustifiable additions to the cost of legislation and civil government, including the salary grab. What is called for at Ottawa is at least the same measure of economy that is practiced by the township councils of the Province.

Even the new Provincial Government, although still new to office, has already struck a pace which, unless a check is promptly put on, may land us in the same position as the Province of Quebec is now, with its net debt of twenty-two million dollars. A total expenditure of less than \$5,000,000 in 1903 has been succeeded by an outlay of six and three-quarter millions for 1906. Part of this increase is, owing to a change in the system of bookkeeping, merely an apparent increase, but a good deal of it is due to salary increases and an enlargement of the spout in other directions. Your Committee would counsel the Provincial Treasurer to sit a little more tightly on the lid.

SENATE REFORM.

Your Committee feels bound to express its disappointment because of the fact that, after eleven years of waiting, no message of Senate reform has been placed before the country by the Government now in power at Ottawa. The Senate is still what it was twelve years ago—a haven for discredited politicians and a means of rewarding party service. Your Committee is strongly in favor of the total abolition of this body; but, failing that, we think steps should be taken to make it responsible to the people for whom it is supposed to act. This end would be attained by the formation of large electoral districts, election by the people of three Senators from each, for three-year terms,

with one retiring annually. This would provide a frequent opportunity for an expression of public opinion on the course of the Government of the day, would ensure the removal of purely parish politics from at least part of our national elections, and it would make what is now by courtesy called the upper chamber directly responsible to the electorate.

AUTOMOBILE REGULATION.

Your Committee appreciates to the full the value of the service rendered by representatives of the Grange and other farm organizations in appearing before a committee of the Legislature two years ago and urging the adoption of legislation for the regulation of automobile traffic on public highways. We believe that the law passed in response to the representations then made is one of the best, if not the best, to be found in the statute books of this continent. At the same time, the measure does not go far enough. The money penalty provided for violation of the law is not sufficient for some of the offenders dealt with. What is called for is condemnation to imprisonment, without the option of a fine, where the offence is particularly flagrant.

Furthermore, there should be an annual appropriation sufficient to employ Provincial officers for the enforcement of the law, it being manifestly impossible for local officers, who are restricted in the area of their operations to cope with offenders who are in one county in the morning and in another county before the noon hour. With this there should be a license on owners of these machines sufficient not only to bear all the expense of administering the law, but to assist in meeting the damage to roadways caused by automobile traffic.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE.
R. A. SUTHERLAND.
W. L. SMITH.

Discussed by E. C. Drury.

On motion of E. C. Drury and J. A. Dixon, W. A. Douglass was allowed to address the meeting.

James McEwing and J. W. Hyatt continued the dis-

cussion. The various clauses were fully discussed and the report finally adopted.

Professor Goldwin Smith, on coming into the meeting, received an ovation.

The Worthy Master introduced the Professor in a few well-chosen remarks, referring to him not only as being a man of Ontario, but also a man of the world.

The Professor referred to his long acquaintance and friendship with members of the Grange, Patrons and Association, also to the importance of there being a fair representation of farmers among the legislators of the country. As an old man he wished to give his blessing on the union of the Grange and Farmers' Association, and hoped that they may accomplish much for the general good.

R. B. McLean spoke of the feeling of appreciation existing in the County of Huron regarding Mr. Smith's various utterances through the press.

James McEwing, former President of the Farmers' Association, voiced the sentiment of the Association as feeling that they had a staunch friend in Dr. Smith and hoped that he might be spared to visit us as for many years.

On motion of J. F. Beam and W. J. Goodfellow, a standing vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Smith for his presence and kindly remarks. This was most enthusiastic and unanimous.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Moved by J. C. Dixon, seconded by J. W. Hoyt, that this be taken as the regular meeting of the Dominion Grange, and that the regular annual meeting be held in December hereafter. Carried.

Report of Education Committee.

Your Committee upon Education beg leave to report as follows:—

We notice with pleasure that many changes have been made in the school law since 1906, especially the general levy of school rates, and in granting a 40% premium to encourage the increase of salaries for teachers instead of the

compulsory system of last year.

We also very strongly commend the altered tone of the law upon accommodation and equipment of schools, whereas it was compulsory and commanding, it is now advisory and encouraging, and more in touch with the democratic spirit of the age in which we live, and very much more likely to bring the desired result. While the changes gratify us, still we think there is room for better things.

COUNTY RATES.

The present county rate is to our mind a cumbersome and very obsolete method of equalizing the burden of taxation, and we think ought to be entirely done away with.

INSPECTORS.

We feel very strongly upon the present mode of withdrawing from the County Councils the power of dismissing Inspectors. The people who are responsible largely for their salary and fulfillment of their duties certainly ought to have power to both engage and dismiss. It is, to our mind, an interference with the sovereign rights of the people by removing a simple means of access to justice, and substituting a much more complicated one therefor, especially when Inspectors are allowed to occupy the dual position of Inspectors and Legislator as is at present the case. We also feel that Inspectors' salaries are unduly high, taking into consideration the law of supply and demand, and the amount of time spent upon their duties, which is clearly proven by the dual positions they can find time to occupy.

AIDING NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS.

We would also urge that some means of aiding Normal School students be found. Would not the legislature be following a wise policy if they would loan students enough to provide for their Normal training and retain their certificates as security that the debt would be paid, and granting them a permit in the meantime? Not only would this obtain better teachers, but a spirit of independence and self-reliance would be engendered in the individuality of the teacher, that would be very useful in developing the character of the children.

MILITARY TRAINING.

We wish to very forcibly direct attention to the persistent effort of militarists to introduce their designs upon a peaceful and industrious people by inculcating into the minds of our youth by a forcible system of instruction, a tendency toward jingoism and military propaganda that is uncalled for in this country, and is at utter variance with our institution, geographical position or natural tendencies, and we would strongly urge both collective and individual resistance to any attempt to introduce into our schools a training that will surely lead us, as it has led other nations, to an undesirable state, financially, socially and morally.

The advocates of this system of militarism, are steadily at work introducing their movement, and it is up to us who do not reciprocate in this design upon our youth to check it in time. This system has already been introduced in Nova Scotia, and we understand from the best authority, it will be persistently pushed at the coming session of the Legislature, so let us meet this movement with a solid front.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

We consider the present construction of the Advisory Council of Education very unfair to the general taxpayers, and participant of the education provided by the state. The trustees of the Province surely are entitled to a fair representation upon this Council that can only get in an advisory capacity, yet they are almost completely ignored, both in representation and manner of election of their representatives.

We would strongly urge upon the Legislature, that if they are as anxious as they profess to be, to receive information upon this question of education, they ought not to exclude from this advisory council the men who are most interested in what shall be taught to our children, and who have not only to pay the cost, but have shown during the past year that they are intensely interested.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

We regret that in the past the tendency of our educational system has been to make rural life distasteful, or mis-

understood, and city life unduly attractive, and consequently to withdraw from rural life the most capable of our young people.

In view of these facts, and of the further fact that the elevation of the farmer, and his family, will contribute immensely to a healthy and permanent national progress. We would urge upon our educational authorities the vital necessity of improving and extending the work of the common rural school, so that the vast majority of our country boys and girls who get no further formal education than is provided by these schools, may in them become imbued with a better understanding of, interest in, and respect and love for agriculture, and country life.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CRAWFORD ALLAN.

J. J. MORRISON.

B. WINTERS.

Discussed at length and finally adopted.

The Worthy Master appointed W. C. Good and Henry Moyler representatives from the Grange to an Advisory Council on Moral Reform.

Report of Committee on Constitution and Ritual.

Worthy Master and Patrons:—

Your Committee beg to report that they recommend the abridgment of the Constitution, and that a short form of Ritual be condensed from the one now in use, and that it shall be optional with all Granges to use the short or the four degree form.

We further recommend that, beginning the year 1908, the membership fee for adult males be \$1.00, for females 50c., and for junior members living with their parents, one or both of whom is a member in good standing, 25c., and that a half-yearly fee of 25c. for adult male members, 15c. for adult female members, and 10c. for junior members be paid to the Secretary of the Dominion Grange in June and December of each year. We also recommend that from this fund the Dominion Grange shall pay the railway fares of all regularly appointed delegates to its annual meetings, and that they pay the expenses of a Committee to represent

the farmers' interests in the Legislature as far as their funds will permit.

Moved by Jas. McEwing and seconded by J. M. Chapman, that the work of completing the revision of the Constitution and Ritual be left in the hands of the Committee reporting, and that they order a new supply printed. Carried.

Election of Officers.

J. J. Morison and Crawford Allan were appointed scrutineers.

The following were declared duly elected:—

Master—J. G. Lethbridge, Alliance.

Overseer—R. A. Sutherland, Stroud.

Secretary—W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.

Treasurer—James Fallis, Newbridge.

Lecturer—E. C. Drury, Crown Hill.

Steward—W. C. Good, Brantford.

Assistant Steward—J. F. Beam, Black Creek.

Chaplain—Harry Grose, Lefroy.

Auditors—Crawford Allan and J. J. Morrison.

The lady officers were re-elected.

Executive Committee—James McEwing, J. G. Lethbridge, W. F. W. Fisher and W. L. Smith.

Legislative Committee (which is charged with the duty of pressing upon the Governments at Ottawa and Toronto the reforms asked for): E. C. Drury, J. G. Lethbridge, James McEwing, W. F. W. Fisher, J. W. Hyatt and W. L. Smith.

Good of the Order—J. R. Lindsay, F. M. Chapman and W. J. Goodfellow.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Deputies appointed and authorized to organize new Granges.

The Worthy Master appointed W. C. Good an auditor.

Auditors' Report.

Worthy Master and Patrons:—

We beg to report that we have examined the books and

accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, and find a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$94.59, and in the Secretary's hands of \$1.33. We recommend that these officers be combined in one.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN COWAN.
W. C. GOOD.

Moved by W. L. Smith, seconded by H. Grose, that the Auditors' report and recommendations be adopted. Carried.

Moved by R. A. Sutherland, and seconded by W. J. Goodfellow, that James McEwing, J. W. Hyatt, J. G. Lethbridge, E. C. Drury, W. L. Smith and W. F. W. Fisher be a Standing Committee on Legislation with power to wait on the Legislature when desirable. Carried.

Moved by J. Edmonstone, and seconded by W. A. Coulter, that the Secretary's Salary for the year 1908 be \$100.00. Carried.

The officers were installed by Bro. H. Grose.

Moved by W. L. Smith, seconded by J. W. Hyatt, that J. R. Lindsay, Mr. Chapman and W. C. Goodfellow be a Standing Committee on Good of the Order.

Moved by W. L. Smith, seconded by J. W. Hyatt, that Crawford Allan, J. J. Morrison, W. C. Good and J. T. Winters be a Standing Committee on Education.

Moved by Jas. Goodwin, seconded by J. J. Morrison, That we wish to express our satisfaction with the Toronto Weekly Sun in the stand it takes on the leading questions of the day, and that we heartily recommend it to every farmer in the country. Carried.

Moved by James Edmonstone, seconded by W. H. Mallett, That the Executive be empowered to make arrangements to have the higher degree taken by those who desire it at the next meeting of the Dominion Grange. Carried.

Deputies.

H. Grose, Lefroy.
E. C. Drury, County of Simcoe.

J. L. Warren, Acton.
 James McLean, Camalachie.
 J. W. Hyatt, Westlake.
 F. W. Glen, Glanworth.
 S. A. Beck, South Cayuga.
 John Stewart, Gorrie.
 James Edmonstone, Balaklava.
 J. F. Beam, Black Creek.

Grange closed in due form.

Weekly Sun.

All members of the Grange should receive the Weekly Sun regularly. The Sun is the official organ of the organization and gives full reports not only of the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, but of all important matters relating to Grange work generally.

The Sun is, too, an up-to-date general farm paper. Its market reports are acknowledged to be fuller and more complete than those given by any other publication, while all farm topics are treated in a manner suited to the needs of an up-to-date farmer.

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IN MEMORIAM
JABEL ROBINSON

DIED NOV. 8th, 1907

AGED 76 YEARS

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1908.

Worthy Master—Bro. J. G. Lethbridge, Strathburn, Ont. Worthy Secretary—Bro. W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington, Ont.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—James McEwing, J. G. Lethbridge, W. F. W. Fisher and W. L. Smith.

MASTER AND SECRETARIES OF DIVISION GRANGES, WITH THEIR ADDRESSES.

No.	Grange.	Master.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.	Prov.
4—	South Simcoe	John Cowan	Vine	C. M. Scrigley	Allendale ..	Ont.
17—	West Middlesex	John Mitchell	Glencoe	J. G. Lethbridge	Strathburn ..	"
21—	Belmore	John Stewart	Gorrie	A. Drummond	Clifford	"
23—	Beaver Valley	Samuel Goodfellow	Duncan	George Clark	Heathcote ..	"
32—	North Bruce	George Brown	Gresham	James McKee	Paisley	"
37—	West Simcoe	John McLeod	Glen Huron	Alex. McLeod	Glen Huron ..	"
38—	Union	A. Swindlehurst	Balinafad	Jas. A. Watson	Rockwood ..	"

MASTERS AND SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES AND ADDRESSES.

No.	Grange.	Master.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.	Prov.
23—	Protection	John S. Gibb	Carnia	Jas. Skeoch, Box 54	Corunna	Ont.
45—	Lake Simcoe	Alex. McCullough	Nantyr	D. W. Lennox	Churchill	"
59—	Prospect	James McKee	Paisley	Wm. Laub	Paisley	"
68—	Howick	John Stewart	Gorrie	W. McKercher	Wroxeter	"
77—	Forest Rose	J. S. Lewis	Glanworth	J. K. McBane	St. Thomas ..	"
100—	Farmers' Wreath	D. G. McKenzie	Lucknow	Wm. Davis	Lucknow	"
108—	Union	Albert Carruthers	Whitby	Miss Susie E. Brown	Whitby	"
116—	Enterprise	Thos. MacMurchy	Loree	Donald MacMurchy	Loree	"
126—	Minesing	Robert Man	Minesing	Harry Priest	Minesing	"

No.	Grange.	Master.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.	Prov.
137—	Metcalfe, Victoria	D. Ramey	North Eckfrid	Chas. Weber	North Eckfrid	"
141—	Knoek	David Boyes	Barthey	John Cowan	Vine	"
146—	Painswick	C. M. Scrigley	Allandale	R. Shannon	Painswick	"
148—	Carlisle	George Church	Carlisle	Chas. Harper	Harper's Corners	"
153—	Edgar	John Syme	Dalston	Wm. J. Harrison	Edgar	"
156—	Alliance	Alfred Berdan	Strathburn	Crawford Allan	Strathburn	"
166—	Apple Grove	Roy Ross	Middlemarch	Wm. Webb	Middlemarch	"
180—	Mill Creek	Samuel Goodfellow	Duncan	George Clark	Heathcote	"
188—	Battle Hill	Albert Weeks	Strathburn	Miss Mamie Simpson	Woodgreen	Ont
196—	Erin	Geo. Robinson	Erin	John Berry	Brisbane	"
200—	Burlington	W. V. Hopkins	Burlington	Herbert J. Dynes	Burlington	"
224—	Centre	Robert Webster	Appin	J. W. Macfie	Appin	"
253—	Victoria	E. B. Tole	Blenheim	Wm. H. Sterling	Rondeau	"
265—	Mount Hope	John W. Park	Banks	Alex. Malcolm	Banks	"
278—	Eldorado	John Wheeler	Clarksburg	Walter Hartman	Clarksburg	"
322—	Innisfil	George Young	Craigvale	Fred Smith	Craigvale	"
344—	Farmers' Home		Rockwood	John Ramsay	Eden Mills	"
256—	Ninth Line	John Winters	Redgrave	W. H. Newton	Harriston	"
360—	Glanford	John S. Bates	North Glanford	W. M. Calder	Glanford	"
373—	Centre Bruce	Robert H. Currie	Gresham	George Brown	Gresham	"
385—	Banda	Samuel Elder	Banda	J. T. Porter	Banda	"
397—	Grand River	Wm. Wallace	Galt	Jas. Henderson	Preston	"
405—	Heathcote	John Vickers	Heathcote	Thomas Dookes	Heathcote	"
413—	Williscroft	David Robb	Williscroft	J. C. Sparrow	Williscroft	"

423—Honeywood	A. Tuplin	Honeywood	R. Copeland	Honeywood	"
435—South Elderslie	Peter Eason	Gillis' Hill	Sam Ballachy	Paisley	"
471—Acton West	Joel Leslie	Acton	J. L. Warren	Acton	"
526—Eden Grove	Lewis Emery	Pinkerton	Henry Young	Eden Grove	"
596—Prospect Hill	Wm. Rowland	Walkerton	Wm. Rowland	Walkerton	"
599—Maitland	J. Fallis	Newbridge	John Carswell	Newbridge	"
624—Dufferin	Stephen Pound	Aylmer	D. C. Laur	Aylmer	"
632—Glen Huron	George Boys	Smithdale	John McLeod	Glen Huron	"
658—Albion	J. L. Mitchell	Glencoe	John Mitchell	Glencoe	"
841—Fair Valley	Robert McBeth	Millington	George Reid	Uptergrove	"
899—Selman	W. T. Henry	Henry Corners	Emmett Gormley	Sombra	"
941—Fair Play	Neil W. Leckie	Sarnia	John E. Leckie	Courtwright	"
946—Ladysmith	John E. Leckie	Courtwright	D. M. Johnston	Ladysmith	"
947—Orange Hill	Thomas G. Shearer	Fordwich	Laughy Ashton	Corrie	"
948—Fordwich			Herbert W. Laird	Fordwich	"
949—Bee Hive	Albert Fyfe	Harriston	John M. Young	Harriston	"
950—Maple Leaf	C. T. Scott	Drew Station	T. H. Cochrane	Drew Station	"
951—Green Bush	Henry Macauley	Fulton's Mills	Percy Dryden	Harriston	"
952—Teviotdale	Daniel Williams	Cotswold	Moses Douglas	Teviotdale	"
953—Willow Grove	W. H. Mallett	Palmerston	John C. Nairn	Palmerston	"
954—Prospect	Thomas Hammond	Morefield	Jack Duke	Morefield	"
955—Rothsay	Isaac Mitchell	Rothsay	Will J. McCreary	Rothsay	"
956—Fairview	John Huth	Sunnidale Corners	Geo. Culham	Sunnidale Corners	"
957—Crown Hill	A. W. Partridge	Crown Hill	Arthur Caldwell	Crown Hill	"



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WM. F. W. FISHER,

Secretary Dominion Grange.

Burlington, Ont.